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tourist is likely to approach the capital of Turkey by way of Budapest, Constantza, Galatz, Odessa, Athens, or Salonica. The routes are described and a number of maps of the chief towns along the way, as well as the starting-points, are inserted. Sixty pages are given to Constantinople, followed by twenty-five pages describing the excursions from that city, on the Bosphorus, to Brusa and its neighbourhood, and to many points on the Anatolian railroad. The remainder of the volume deals with journeys to the western part of Asia Minor, including Smyrna, Ephesus, the Plain of Troy, and the Turkish islands in the Ægean Sea.

It is a curious fact that the zeal of the Turkish censor is directed towards the confiscation of guide books. If tourists, however, are careful, when they cross the frontier or enter one of the Turkish ports, to slip their guide book into a pocket, they may retain possession of this valuable accessory, as the vigilance of the authorities seems to be confined to the custom houses.

**Christianity in Modern Japan.** By **Ernest W. Clement.** viii and 192 pp. Map, half tone Illustrations, Appendix and Index. American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia, 1905 (Price, \$1.)

The book presents a general survey of the work of Christianity in Japan. The subject is not covered in great detail, but a comprehensive view of the whole work and its results is given and an adequate bibliography is included, which will enable those who desire to go into the question more deeply to find the best books on the topic in our language. Many excellent photographs show churches, schools, and other features of the work. It may be worth noting that in this Protestant publication the long labours of the Roman Catholics in Japan are treated with the highest appreciation.

**Handbuch der Heidekultur. Unter Mitwirkung von Otto von Benthheim und andern Fachmännern. Bearbeitet von Paul Graebner.** viii and 296 pp., 48 figures in the Text, Map and Index. Wilhelm Engelmann, Leipzig, 1904. (Price, M. 9.)

This is a detailed account of the heath lands of Germany and how they may be made profitable. Dr. Graebner has for years given great attention to the scientific study of these heaths, or moors, and his views as to the method of their formation have been very generally accepted. In his opinion they may develop on sands or under water, but in north Germany at least, and probably in other countries, they may have taken the place of forests. He attributes the disappearance of the forests and their replacement by the various types of heath vegetation chiefly to the removal of salts by percolating waters. Another fact that he emphasizes, though not so strongly as some other writers, is the absence of air in the soil, which, as well as the very poor quality of the soil, has its part in making the heaths and their meagre vegetation what they are.

There is a considerable amount of purely scientific matter in the book, but the purpose of the volume is chiefly practical. How may the heaths of Germany be turned to good account? This problem is discussed by Mr. von Benthheim, who advises deep ploughing as an essential preliminary. The preparation of the land for farming or tree-planting is discussed in detail, and the view is expressed that in many cases Government co-operation, or at least a union of the farmers into societies for mutual helpfulness, will be necessary in the reclamation of these lands. The book concludes with a study of the various forms of vegetation from a botanical standpoint.